Amnsements.

EDEN MUSEE S-Waxworks and Concert GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Every Evening-Vaude

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-S-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S -8 Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15 to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville. TERRACE GARDEN-Boccaccio

Business Notices.

Catskill Mountains.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL Aug. 11-

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported from Mexico that a British warship has seized Clarion, of the Revilla-Gigedo group, as a coaling-station. The sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria will occur on June 20, 1897, and Her Majesty will have no celebrations of the event until that date. == Li Hung Chang has accepted the invitation of the Dominion Govern-===Otto Lillenthal, an engineer, was killed while experimenting in flying near Berlin

DOMESTIC .- The body of A. H. Pile, secretary of the National Committee of the Silver Party, was found floating in the Potomac River. Thirty deat Chicago. - The fleet of the New-York Yacht Club disbanded at Newport after a race for thirty-footers. —— The Kansas Republican State Convention opened in Topeka. === The Independent Republicans of Albany County have | thrift by taxing the industrious and saving man decided to nominate a separate ticket and send

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-W. J. Bryan and his party arrived from the West, and were warmly greeted in Jersey City; Mr. Bryan and his wife were driven to the home of W. P. St. John, in this city. - Numerous deaths and prostrations were caused by the heat in this city and its vicinity. ---- Three lives were lost and several people were injured at a fire in a sixstory building in Greenwich-st., at which \$100,-Bank was closed by State Superintendent Kiltional Committee was held, many members being absent and unrepresented. —— General Harrison has consented to speak in this city on August 27. Stocks were strong and

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and hot during the day; cooler to-night. The temperature yesterday: Highest 96 degrees, lowest 82, average 8844

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for

Paily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no mailer where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

It will be good news for Republicans and for all other friends of sound money that General Harrison has conserted to speak in this city early in the campaign. The date selected by him is August 27, but the place for the meeting which he will address has not yet been fixed. The largest available hall in the city will not be too large for the audience that will be eager to listen to the views of the ex-President on the issues of the canvass. This will, presumably, be General Harrison's first campaign speech this year, and he has wisely decided to give it in New-York.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee in this city yesterday was not a cheerful affair. Sixteen of the members-nearly onethird-were absent, and thirteen others were represented by proxies. No business of importance was transacted, if we except the distribution of tickets for the Madison Square Garden meeting, which was carefully attended to by Chairman Jones in person. To the chairman was deputed the task of selecting the place for the National headquarters, but he will not act until he has had an opportunity to consult Mr. Bryan. The candidate is not only to strike the keynote, but apparently to 'ay out the plan of campaign as well.

While the sliver agitation was one of the causes leading to the closing of the Murray Hill Bank, there is no occasion for alarm in the

no reason to fear that other financial institutions will suffer in like manner. The affairs of the Murray Hill Bank have been in a bad way for some time, owing to unwise investments made by the former president. Only praise is apparently due to President Hopkins for his efforts to release the bank from its embarrassments. Through the prompt and commendable action of Superintendent Kilburn the depositors in the bank will probably lese nothing.

At last there is a prospect of relief from the Intense heat which has caused so much distress during the last week. There will in all probability, however, be another hot day before the arrival of the cool wave. Possibly to-day will break the record for heat, but by to-night or tomorrow morning the promised relief will arrive. In the Northwest there was a marked fall in temperature yesterday, the drop being ten or fifteen degrees in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Unless all signs fail, this wave of coolness will sweep eastward, and will be heartily welcomed here a few hours hence. The death record from heat in and about this city in the last few days has been appalling. and relief from the conditions producing it can come none too soon.

MR. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is in town. He is making his first important public visit to New-York. His coming bither has been much proclaimed by enterprising press agents, with all the devices so well known to them to whet the popular interest. This evening, in one of the largest public halls of the city, he will make his first appearance before a metropolitan audience, and will deliver an oration which, the public is assured, has been carefully prepared and rehearsed in advance. He will no doubt display that copious fluency of speech and that agility of action which have won for him eminence as the "Boy Orator of the Platte." He will be heard by a numerous and probably somewhat tumultuous audience, attracted in part by sympathy with his political beliefs and in part-the major part-by simple curiosity. He will be treated with the courtesy which New-York is accustomed to bestow upon visitors according to their worth, and will find himself to-morrow morning the subject of more extended notice in the public press than he has ever before enjoyed. Nor is it unfitting that this should be so. Mr.

Bryan's advent in this capital is an incident of more than passing interest. For Mr. Bryan is himself, apart from his oratorical distinction, a personage of uncommon attraction to the curious-minded. He is the gentleman who earnestly declared he was not a Democrat, and yet was nominated for the Presidency by what purported to be the Democratic National Convention, and has now come hither formally to accept that nomination. He it is whose sponsors declare him to be as good a Populist as any in the land, yet who does not venture openly to accept the Presidential nomination of the Populist party. He stands as a candidate upon what is called the Democratic platform-a platform which, in almost every important plank, violates and repudiates all the best principles and traditions of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, He calls himself a bimetallist, yet advocates and is irreversibly pledged to absolute monometallism. He has been a Congressman and aspires to be President, yet in almost every speech he makes proclaims his ignorance of or his defiance of the Constitution. He is a professing Christian of unquestioned fervor, yet he travestles the most solemn passages in Holy Writ, and countenances his followers in making a raree-

show of the emblems of his Saviour's Passion. Nor are these his only claims to recognition. There are others, even more practical and more directly appealing to the immediate consideration of New-Yorkers than most of these. Mr. Bryan is the arch-apostle of repudiation. He believes in and is trying to impose upon this Nation a system under which the settlement of all debts at fifty-three cents on the dollar would be obligatory. He would have every workingman's wages pald at fifty-three cents on the dollar; every savings-bank account repaid to the depositor at fifty-three cents on the dollar; here and throughout the East, he manifestly has every life insurance policy paid when due at not the slightest doubt. to a crippled Union veteran, or to the widow or orphens of a dead soldier, scaled down to fiftythree cents on the dollar. He would discourage twice as heavily as the lazy and improvident. He would defile the stream of justice at its fountain-head by making the Supreme Court a political machine, and membership thereof a reward of partisan activities. He would overthrow the National Government itself, by depriv-

ing it of the power to enforce its own decrees. Such is the distinguished visitor whom this metropolis is called upon to honor. Such is the facund orator upon whose grandiloquent ex-000 damage was done. - The Murray Hill patiations a multitude will presently be dwelling with mingled amusement and dismay. Such is the accomplished and altruistic statesman in whose behalf the suffrages of the citizens of New-York are solicited. His coming hither is an event of transcendent magnitude. His oration may mark an epoch in the history of political controversy. And the majority cast against him in New-York at next fall's election should be so enormous as to restrain him and all men from ever again seeking to betray, for a few pieces of silver, the prosperity of their fellows and the honor of their fatherland.

NO LONGER AN EDITOR.

"Mr. Bryan's work as an editor has been finished." So says "The Omaha World-Herald" in its announcement that the Democratic candidate for President has concluded to take his name from the head of that paper, which for two years turn has been advertised by him since his nom-

Mr. Bryan occupied a position which gave importance to everything ultered in his name. Perhaps he can afford to be the beneficiary of false statements made in his behalf. Nobody can blame him directly if his supporters gain votes by saying that the Constitution contains things which it does not contain, or if they stir up passions by printing as facts palpable and ridiculous libels on their opponents. Mr. Bryan is not immediately responsible for foolish or dishonest supporters, and nobody thinks of blaming him for all the crazy things found in fanatical publications which urge his election. But when Mr. Bryan sat still while there came from the press day after day statements, vouched for by his name and circulated with his consent as reflecting his opinion, which insulted the understanding of every intelligent man and could be proved false instantly by any person who could read enough of the Constitution to be able to vote in Massachusetts, it became a matter of interest to know how far the Presidential candidate was giving his name to the use of the scandal-monger. Now, however, after the course of his paper has caused some sharp questions to be asked of Mr. Bryan concerning his part in it, he has taken his name from "The World-Herald," and that paper will resume its old place in the crowd of Populist organs, and its arguments will have no more significance than enough to do in taking the responsibility of his

own specious and offensive outgivings. But though Mr. Bryan is no longer editor of "The World-Herald," we have not observed any disclaimer of the falsehoods it printed under his action of the Superintendent of Banking, and name. One of these was its putting into clean the streets and renovate tenement-houses

effect that New-York papers are corrupt and laws. Not all the gain, of course, is to be credwithout principle, when no such speech was ever made, and the story has been refuted over and over again. No acknowledgment of his error has come from Mr. Bryan. Avoiding responsibility for the future is all very well, but with it should go apology for the past. Mr. Bryan delivers his first speech to New-Yorkers to-night. and he should not lose the opportunity to make a manly retraction of a foul slander.

TEXT AND COMMENTARY.

This is the Socialistic plank of the Chicago platform which has disgusted all old-fashioned Democrats, who belonged to that party because they believed in the principles of Jefferson:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the States and a crime against free institutions. and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression."

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, a leading Populist speaker, defended that plank the other night at Cooper Union, and announced that carrying it into effect would be the triumph of the "Grand principles of Socialism."

Mrs. Lease knows what the Populists want, and she says that they are for "setting aside the courts of the United States." No wonder decent Democrats cannot find anything Jeffersonian in the work done at Chicago.

TO-NIGHT'S SHOW.

It is not strange that there should be a large demand for tickets to the political show advertised to come off at the Madison Square Garden to-night. It would be very strange if there were not, and stranger still if the Garden were not crowded by curiosity-seekers and sightseers. For this will be a show without precedent or parallel. Of infant prodigies, juvenile phenomena and boy wonders there has never been any lack. If the world isn't full of them, it has always had, and still has, enough of them to pique the curiosity and amuse the leisure of the general public. No dime museum is ever long without at least one of them as a special attraction, and most circuses and menageries habitually carry two or three on their billboards. But to-night's show is of a boy orator of such unusual gifts that he has been able, with one outburst of what seemed to be-until it was touched up with quotation marks in the proofs spontaneous and unpremeditated eloquence, to carry the National Convention of a great party off its feet and make himself the candidate of the party for the highest office in the Nation. accomplished this solely by his eloquence. Neither he nor anybody else pretends that he has ever exhibited any other qualification for the office of President of the United States. In that view of him he is certainly an object of curiosity. He is the most successful boy orator the world has ever seen.

Having captured the nomination by a method never before known with the result of a disruption of the party which nominated him, he has taken another unusual step in making a fifteenhundred-mile journey to this city to receive the formal notification of his nomination, instead of awaiting that ceremony at his own home. And his reason for this, as has been given out, was that he might, in the first place, exhibit himself to the people at the railroad stations along the line of his journey and give them specimens of the thrilling oratory which fascinated the National Convention, and, second, that he might make an impression upon the citizens of this metropolis who did not favor his nomination and are opposed to his election. In taking this unusual course he certainly demonstrates his confidence in himself, even if it is not a manifestation of the highest courage. Nor has his modesty or self-distrust prevented his announcing beforehand, with the playbill self-assertion of the boy orator, that he was about to carry the war into the enemy's camp, and in doing so make "the greatest effort of his life." That he will achieve a great oratorical triumph, the effect of which will be to revolutionize public opinion

No wonder, then, that public expectation is on tiptoe for to-night's performance, and that the demand for tickets has been greater than the supply. He will have unquestionably an immense audience, and as it will be the supreme moment of his life he will give them the best of which he is capable. It will be a great show. And if he succeeds in making the impression he is so confident of, we shall have no hesitation in saying that he is not merely a great boy orator, but the most powerful public speaker that ever fed east wind to a mob.

HEALTH AND COMFORT IN NEW-YORK. The present exceedingly uncomfortable and oppressive summer has served to show, as nothing else could have shown, the vast contrast, in respect of health and comfort, between the New-York of to-day and the New-York of the pastof even two or three years ago. The superior cleanliness of the city under the present administration is at all times perceptible, but never so much so as in such hot and humid weather as has prevailed here for the last four or five weeks. A few years ago such weather would have made almost every street and square literally reek with unmentionable stenches, with the rank effluyium of fermenting offal, and with day, from Bronx to Battery, the streets are sweet and clean. No accumulated filth menaces the health, no loathsome smells assail the comfort, of residents or visitors. The stones may reflect a furnace heat, but it is the heat of a clean furnace. The air may be humid to saturadevoted itself to advertising him, and which in tion, but it is with the clean moisture of the

That, however, is only the minor part of it. For Mr. Bryan's own sake this separation was | For the major part we must turn to the vital desirable. As a candidate for the Presidency statistics. By common consent, last month may be reckoned one of the most uncomfortable and. by natural conditions, most unwholesome Julys in memory. Yet here is the impressive fact, that it was by far the healthlest on record-so far, indeed, as to be quite out of comparison and to afford nothing but a striking contrast to every former July since records of life and death be gan to be made in this city. Take the record of the children, who most make up the roll of deaths, and of enteric diseases, which are their most fatal scourge in sultry weather. In July, 1872, their deaths from such causes numbered 1,966. In July, 1887, despite the increase of population, there were only 1,554. In July, 1892, there were 1.635. Well, that was encouraging. to keep the actual number of deaths stationary, or even falling a little, while the population was so greatly increasing. But in July, 1895, the number dropped to 1,178; and in the phenomenally hot and humid July of 1896, just past, to

only 973. That is to say, in July, 1896, the deaths of children from enteric disenses were less than half as many as in July, 1872, although the population of the city was about twice as great. That means that the death rate in 1896 in that most important class is only one-fourth as high as it was in 1872. If the sanitary-or unsanitary -conditions of 1872 had been still prevailing. there would have been about 3,892 such deaths any other collection of words of the same kind. last month. Instead, there were only 973. The That is well for Mr. Bryan. He will have difference shows no less than 2,919 lives saved in a single month, or 94 a day. What is a human life worth? Estimated at the valuations the courts place upon them, the lives saved in that one month are worth more than all it has

cost the city, in all these twenty-four years, to

ited to improved municipal administration. The great extension of charitable works, like The Tribune Fresh Air Fund and similar enterprises. and the great advance made in medical and sanitary science, must have their share. But enough is due to the municipality to make its expenditures for sanitary purposes the most profitable in its whole budget.

Much as has been attained, there should be no stopping of endeavor for yet more. The total death rate is diminishing, and should in future diminish much, when the good work of the last few years has had time to show its full effects. The example of England shows what may reasonably be expected here. In that country since 1880 the average duration of human life has actually been lengthened by more than three years. That is a benefaction so great as to be almost beyond comprehension. The beneficence of him who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before has become proverbial. It shrinks into insignificance beside that of him who adds three years to the span of human life. That has been done in England chiefly by means of sanitary reforms in towns and cities. A similar work may be done in New-York by similar means. The death rate in this city last year was 23.15, and there were 43,419 deaths. Had it been reduced, say four units, to 19.15, there would have been only 35,906 deaths, and 7,513 lives would have been saved. And then it would have been scarcely, if any, lower than the rate in London. Such a reduction is entirely possible, and it is to be desired and should be sought by every means within the city's power.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

In such weather as this we are sure it is unnecessary to do more than remind our readers of the needs of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund. It is hard enough for those who live in cleanly and comfortable homes to endure the sweltering heat of the city in weather like that which we have been having for the last week. But if they were compelled to live in a downtown tenement for even one day, such people would realize what a torrid term really means for the children of the poor. It is the object of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund to give these hapless and blameless children a brief outing in the country. How many it will be able to send out depends upon the generosity of our readers. They have always been responsive to our appeals for this most worthy object in the past, and we are confident that they will be now, when they are reminded that the calls are many and the funds

The good accomplished by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund cannot easily be calculated. The physical benefit to the children is, of course, obvious, and would alone justify this most practical charity. But not only are they strengthened physically, they also get a view of a better. purer and more clevated life than that of the tenements. The memory of the two weeks spent in the country, away from scenes of vice and suggestions of crime, becomes firmly imprinted in the minds of the children, and in many cases it is a stimulus to a better and higher ideal of life. But the immediate duty is to give as many boys and girls as possible an outing in the country, and to do that we now ask the immediate and generous co-operation of our readers.

TO DEFEAT SILVER IN THE SENATE.

It is entirely in the power of the National Democrats, by pursuing the course which is foreshadowed by some who have been active in the organization, to make it absolutely impossible to pass another free-coinage bill in the Senate. The independent organization in Western and Southern States, with separate candidates for the Legislature wherever there is any chance of the election of a silver Democrat, may easily insure the defeat of every such silver candidate in several States, and with the gains upon which the Republicans can confidently count in any event, may put an end to uncer tainty about the monetary future. It was shown some time ago that 22 anti-silver Republicans hold over, besides the 5 silver men who refused to foin in a conspiracy to defeat a change of revenue laws, and who did not bolt at St. Louis. To these 22 may be added 4 Senators already elected from Illinois, Iowa, Maryland and Ohio, and 4 Senators certain to be elected from Con necticut, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania. Nor can there be doubt of the election of 2 anti-silver Senators in New-York and Delaware. Starting, therefore, with 32 sound Republicans assured, there were also 10 Democratic Senators who voted against free silver and who hold over. Several of these are now more or less committed to the support of Bryan | Omaha. We are pained to learn that one of bauchment of a Democratic Convention by silver millionaires has ended in National defeat, these diamond pin at one of the stops, and came near mills of the Hot Weather. same men will be anxious to do works meet

The problem as to the Western States is greatly changed by the organized revolt of soundmoney Democrats against the surrender to, Populism. The success of Republicans in Indiana and Wisconsin seemed measurably certain in the result certain in Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and both Dakotas. It is important in connection with this to notice how strong the Republican vote has been at the latest election in these Western States. It will be said that majorities or pluralities on the popular vote may not correctly show the relative strength in Legislatures by which Senators must be chosen, since large majorities might be concentrated in a few counties electing few legislators. That is true, and it happens that the Republicans gain on that account. The following shows the strength of different parties on joint ballot in the last or present Legis'atures of States which have Senators to elect, compared with Republican majorities or pluralities:

MAJORITY STATES R. maj. 15,500 29,000 Pop. Fus. 5.100 6.200 38.500 PLURALITY STATES. D₂ Pop. Fus. R. plur. Nebraska Large maj. just elected. Oregon Washington California 3,094 8,912 Kentucky

The exact figures for the new Legislature of Oregon are not yet known. But the comparison shows that small majorities and even mere pluralities carry with them overwhelming Republican majorities in Legislatures in all the Western States. When there is also a division of the Democratic vote, sound money running against silver candidates, it is obvious that the fusion of silver Democrats and Populists can be beaten in Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas, making 7 anti-silver Senators who should be elected from the West without going into the mountain region. Republican Legislatures in the Pacific States are likely to be elected mainly on the issue of Protection, and more or less troubled with silver ideas. But without going west of the Dakotas or south of Kentucky, the election of 7 anti-silver Senators, besides the 32 holding over or assured. would leave only 6 sound-money Democrats necessary to defeat any free-silver bill. It is safe to say that, after the manifestation of the resolution and power of the National Democrats. Senators Murphy, of New-York; Smith, of New-

Jersey; Gorman, of Maryland; Gray, of Dela-

ware; Faulkner, of West Virginia; Lindsay. of

the mouth of a New-York editor a speech to the | and maintain the administration of the sanitary | Kentucky; Caffery, of Louisiana, and Mitchell. a moment on the side of repudiation. There are Southern States, also, in which the

result is not at all certain-such as North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Louisiana. In Utah, Idaho and the Pacific States it is by no means impossible that some sound-money Senator may be elected. But the National Demoeratic movement gives better reason than before existed for believing that Blackburn, Voorhees. Vest, Peffer and Kyle can be replaced by stanch honest-money Senstors.

Elliot Danforth, who has been chosen to preside at the Bryan meeting to-night, after various other men had fought shy of the doubtful honor, has a claim to the remembrance of the people of the Empire State in the fact that he was a member of the State Board of Canvassers which permitted the theft of the Legislature a few years ago. Has Mr. Bryan been made aware of this interesting circumstance? And is he pleased with the prospect of having this meetirfg presided over by a man identified with a crime which the people of the State rebuked by a majority of over 100,000 in 1893 and of 156,000 in 1894?

"In this contest," said the Boy Orator at Canton. Ohio. "I hope to be the neighbor of those day for several large meetings throughout to who have fallen among thieves." If he stands country. The most prominent Republican speaken who have fallen among thleves." If he stands on his own platform he won't have far to go to be neighbor not only to those who have fallen among thieves, but to the thieves themselves.

display of vulgar demagogy at Cooper Union on Monday night, in which Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, took the leading part, was or was not intended to serve as a fit "curtain raiser" to this evening's performance in Madison Square Garden. If it was, Mr. St. John and the local Democratic-Populist managers are likely to find to their embarrassment that the "Joan of Arc" the silver crusade has struck a note of rabid prejudice and Socialistic extravagance, at which even the visionary and exuberant boy orator of Nebraska will stand aghast. Mrs. Lease, "stylishly dressed," as we learn, and "wearing a waist of fashionable new brown," stood on the platform of Cooper Union and regaled an audience chiefly "in shirt sleeves" with virulent and vulgar rhetoric. The boy orator may hope to state his case with less brutality and candor than his superheated and petulant "advance agent" from Kansas. But could any presentation of his own, however diplomatic, of the cause whose leadership he is to accept at the main performance to-night, do more than feebly obscure the essential outlines of envy and hate so frankly revealed by the actors in the "curtain raiser" of two evenings ago?

Doubtless the Boy Orator will tay some very eloquent things to-night, but to stir his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm he cannot do better than repeat what he said on Monday at Ada, Ohio: "I am not distributing postoffices yet, but I hope to be before long." That, after all, is the keynote of the campaign.

At the time of the last St. Louis Convention Mr. Bryan sent his friends a message saying: "I have trusted the Populists; they must now trust me." It turns out that some of them are not trusting him for a cent. Ask "Tom" Watson if they are.

"I shall promise you," said the Boy Orator at Pittsburg, "that in the progress of this campaign not a single private in the ranks will stand nearer to the enemy's lines than he in whose hand is the standard." This sounds herole. If Mr. Bryan expects to be exposed to personal danger, and to establish a reputation for physical courage by carrying the standard close up to "the enemy's lines," and actually does it, he will be a real hero, and no mistake. If he didn't mean that, he didn't mean an thing except to mash another metaphor into the meaningless mush of boy-oratory.

The sound-money Democrats of New-Jersey have made an emphatic and unequivocal declaration of hostility to the platform and candidates set up at Chicago, but Senator Smith, who should have been the leader in this move is taking his ease somewhere in Europe. What do the people of New-Jersey think of a-well, of a Senator with such a retiring disposition?

They are talking of getting rid of the dead wood in the Army. The matter should not end in talk. Dead wood is a good thing to get rid of in all the walks of life.

In the retinue of the Boy Orator is Colonel John A. Cresswell, the millionaire banker of the toiling masses whom Bryan and Cresswell

Grant Tomb attractive with walks, terraces, flowers and shrubbery. The city authorities and the Monument Association are co-operating in the matter, and the work proposed is to be any event, but National Democratic candidates completed before the dedication of the monufor the Legislature would also go far to make | ment, on the next anniversary of Grant's birth.

PERSONAL.

Elizabeth Stansbury Kirkland, who died the other day in Chicago, was a member of a notable family. Her great-granduncle, Samuel Kirkland, was a missionary to the Six Nations, in this State, 130 years ago, and his services were recognized by Washington as important to the patriot cause. He founded Hamilton College in 1793, and his son was president of Harvard College from 1810 to 187.
Miss Kirkland's father was Professor William
Kirkland, of Hamilton College, and Editor of "The
Christian Inquirer." Her mother was Caroline Matilda Stansbury, who wrote many books, and was a famous teacher fifty years ago. Miss Kirka gallant Union soldler, and the author of "Zury," a story of Western pioneer life. Miss Kirkland, herself achieved distinction as a teacher of girls in Chicago, and as the author of several books. She was a woman of wide culture, and was deeply interested in social reform. Her latest work was the establishment and care of a "settlement," on lines similar to those of the well-known college settlements.

Charles Lester, seventy-five years old, who died the other day in Berea, Ky., was one of the founders of Berea College, the first institution established in the South for the coeducation of the whites and A Wisconsin man is thus quoted in "The Washing-

ton Post": "About the liveliest octogenarian in the country is ex-Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin. Though advanced in years, he is still as vigorous in mind and body as a young man, and only the other day showed his fighting qualities by winning the Gubernatorial nomination for Major Edward Schoffeld, over Congressman Lafollette, who was backed by ex-Governor Hoard. The efforts to secure an annuity for Joseph Arch.

the English labor leader, are meeting with great William J. Gilmore, who died in Columbus, Ohio,

the other day, at the age of seventy-three years, was one of the most widely known lawyers in the State, and was at one time a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Henrik Ibsen is in Christiania this summer, writing a play, which he expects to have finished by

In speaking of Clement Biddle Barclay, the phil-anthropist, who has just died at his home in Phila-delphia, "The Times" of that city says: "Mr. Barclay was born in Louisiana in 1820, and educated at St. Mary's College, Maryland, and was one of the most interesting and attractive men, and his the most interesting and attractive men, and his death will be deplored by those who knew to what extent his life was devoted to works of mercy and generosity. Many young men are indebted to him for their success and assistance while perfecting themselves for their various vocations, and the widow, orphans and the friendless and desolate were never forgotten. His deeds on the battle-fields during the Civil War show him to have been a brave mau."

GEN. HARRISON TO HE WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS HERE OF

AUGUST 27. THE PLACE NOT YET DECIDED ON-CALLERS AT

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS In the heavy mail received yesterday at the hear quarters of the Republican National Comwas a letter from General Harrison to Gen Powell Clayton, who is in charge of the speak The letter was in reply to the request made of the ex-President to deliver an address in New-York General Harrison wrote from Berkely Lodge of Y., his summer home in the Ad Forge, N dacks. He consented to make one speech in the

city. General Clayton then announced that, agreety to the understanding with General Harras TBursday, August 27, has been decided upon as to date when the ex-President will make his adden-here. Nothing definite was decided yesterday h garding the place where the meeting will be be There was some talk of Carnegie Music Ru where General Harrison spoke in 1894 in the campaign, when the hall was packed and a streets were througed for blocks. The decision General Harrison to speak at an early data was received with especial gratification by the publican leaders at headquarters. Chairman Hanna is expected to return from the

West on Friday. General Clayton considered arrangements yeste will be engaged to discuss the issues of the

Among the callers at headquarters was Captain "Jack" Crawford, the "Poet Scout." He had a short talk with those in charge, and reported New Mexico as good fighting ground

John W. Vrooman, who has just returned from a

trip up the State, said in regard to the farmers and the financial question: "I have had opportunities of somewhat ep

ceptional character for meeting men living a the inland counties, and have not found any thing like the free-sliver craze that our friends of the Popocratic party claim. There are, of course some free-silver men; and once in a while ros find one who is a Republican. As a matter of fee, however, there is not so much free-silver sentiment existing now among members of any party by this State as there was a little while ago. To sober second thought, the common-sense of the people, is asserting itself. Then, too, the week ingmen, farmers and business men of this State realize that the protection policy of the Republican party is essential to their prosperity as well as the prosperity of the whole country. The know that this campaign has something more than silver coinage in it. They know the employment at fair wages and fair prices for products and confidence in business circles cas not be secured by Democratic success, and the are going to vote the Republican ticket." Colonel Myron M. Parker, member of the Re-

publican National Committee from the District of Columbia, was also a caller at headquarter yesterday. He had spent the last fortnight a Cambridge, Vt., his old home, and gave the result of his observations of the sentiment among the farmers there on silver in the following to marks "The silver craze is not growing in my State for the good and sufficient reason that there is

no silver craze there. The defection from the Be publican ranks will be triffing. Five gold Demo crats will support McKinley where one Republic can will vote for Bryan. There is great enthusiasa among the Republicans. Campaign clubs are being organized in every town and hamlet Colonel Parker cited as an instance of the great

interest in the present campaign the organization of a Republican club in Cambridge, with a menberahip of 300. The town, he said, never had a Republican campaign club before. Regarding the opening meeting to be held in Vermont, the

We expect to make it the greatest affair of the ad in State General Horace Porter, General Cullough and ex-Governor Dillingham will

McCullough and ex-Governor Dillinguam speak."

Much interest was manifested in the unfuring of the big banner at headquarters at 120 o'clock. It was stretched across Twenty-third-st from the headquarters to the roof of a six-story building opposite. At the top is inscribed, Headquarter Republican National Committee. Below is a hose eagle grasping the shield of the United Stains in its talons, with the motto. "Protection, Sous Money and Reciprocity" ensireding it. It is flause by massive portraits of McKinley and Host. "For Fresident, William McKinley, of Ohio, Wescood, For Vice-President, Garret A Hobar of New-Jersey."

that district in years

Nathaniel McKay, the well-known statistician of
Washington, called at headquariers before sailing
to Europe to continue his study of industrial con-

to Europe to continue his study of industrial conditions abroad.

General C. D. McDougall came down from Abburn, and reported that he knew a large number of Democrats in his town who had declared for McKinley, but he had not heard of a single Republican who would vote for Bryan.

Charles N. Fowler, member of Congress from the VIIIth New-Jersey District, has just returned from a trip through the West, and reported at head quarters yesterday that the outlook for Republican success in Illinois, Wisconsin and other States a excellent. He told of an experience which he had in Chicago when he noticed a little crows of thruseven men going home from work, who stopped a front of a store. The men were polled, and twelty-seven of them declared for McKinley.

COUNTRY AIR FOR CHILDREN.

getting away with it.

Intelligent citizens will heartily second the movement to make the surroundings of the Air Fund's work goes on as tranquilly and smoothly as though everything was cool and delighted. There is no abatement of energy, and at no time have the results been more gratifying and substan tial. Every day the little inmates of the tenement and of all New-York's most wretched and miser able districts are being sent out to the country. There is every reason to believe that such a vaction at this time is the saving of many of the lives of these foriorn sufferers.

The work for this week started off bright and

early on Monday morning with the dispatch of a small party for Binghamton, N. Y. been invited by the Junior Society of Christian & deavor and other members of the First Congress tional Church. Happy Land, at Tenaffy, received fifty boys in the afternoon, this being the sixth party for this season. In the evening a large troop of children was sent out to Athens, Penn : part of them will stay at Milan. Penn, which is nest Athens. The Rev. W. H. Sawtelle has put through all the arrangements. The work has been well done, and the people have been most generous with their invitations. Early on Tuesday forty-three children started

Early on Tuesday forty-three children states out over the West Shore for Canajoharie, N. I. The Rev. M. A. Denman has arranged everything for this party. They go on two of the pleasantest weeks they ever dreamed of A little later a small party was sent out to Otisville, N. Y. Their win fare is looked after by the Rev. David Evans. Seneral "specials" went along with them. The Cerval Specials went along with them. The Cerval Section 1997 of the Company o

valescents Home at Study children on Tuesas afternoon.

Two parties left town in the evening. The first went to Hopkinton, N. Y. Many children have been invited to this part of New-York at different times, and they have always come back with pleasantest memories of the kindness shown the and longing to go again. The last party of the fileft the city late in the evening. There were away seventy children in all, and they were for the different places. Alton, Sodus and Skaneateles, Y. will each receive some of them. The arrangements have been perfected at these towns by the Rev. J. A. Brice, the Rev. Hormons and the Bet. Mr. Young.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS Collected by Grace F. From a friend Henry W. Classon G F A L C M L M Mrs Durant R L Marion B Carbart Suburban M. H. membry of a little child R. Rogers A. C. E. William E. Gard Edwin A. Elly, Chathain, N. J. In memoriam, August 10 Raymond Wildmere In memory of Roger. in memory of Reger C K A J Henry Whitehouse W P T Mrs W N C Previously acknowledge